

Dorchester Woman's Tribute

Mrs. Minnie E. Kennedy, of No. 4 Holden Place, Dorchester, Mass., is a lady who has suffered greatly from debility, but who is now in perfect health as a result of the faithful use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is enthusiastic in her praise of the remedy, and will gladly tell others seeking information in regard to the pills, just what they have done for her. She says:

"About six months ago I was completely run down and miserable. I felt tired and worn out in the morning as I would just after a hard day's work. I lost flesh rapidly and had no appetite. I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and soon my friends began to remark upon my improved appearance. I gained flesh, my natural color came back, and the wasted expression about the eyes entirely disappeared. I continued the medicine until I had taken four boxes, and I can now say that I am in perfect health. I have no more headaches and no more weakness, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Mrs. MINNIE E. KENNEDY.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1899.

WINSLOW A. WILSON,

Justice of the Peace.

Attest: Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dorchester, N. Y.

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ABANDONED IN ITALY.

Unfortunate Plight of Pilgrims to Holy Land.

SMALLPOX CASES IN THE PARTY.

The vessel on which the Clerical Tourists Were Travelling Steamers On and Leaves Its Passengers in the Lurch.

Boston, April 13.—The information contained in letters received in this city the past few days to the effect that many members of an excursion party of clergy men to the Orient had been left at Naples through the unexpected departure of the steamship from Liverpool to The Globe, stating that smallpox had broken out among those excursionists who had been stranded, as it were, in Italy. The cablegrams are as follows:

"After a thorough fumigation the steamship New England sailed for Boston with a clean bill of health. She carried 1,100 passengers, including in that number about 150 Clark excursionists.

"When the ship arrived here from Naples March 30, she had on board 20 cases of smallpox among the crew and three convalescent cases of passengers. On the voyage from Naples to this port there had been one death, the boatswain. Three of the New England's excursionists had been sick with smallpox on board the ship, but have fully recovered. Several cases of the disease have been reported among the Clark excursionists left behind at Rome and elsewhere. The disease is supposed to have been contracted in Jerusalem.

"While the ship has been here she has been entirely overhauled, refitted and repainted under the direction of the sanitary authorities, who declare her free from all disease.

The Globe also says: "One death from smallpox is known to have taken place among the Clark excursionists in Rome."

From meager information now at hand the steamship officers while at Naples suddenly landed all the baggage and without previous notification to the excursionists sailed for Liverpool, skipping Nice, which was in the itinerary of the excursion.

Among the members of the party are the Rev. Charles Myers of Brooklyn, New York; John B. Shaw of New York and other prominent clergymen.

Sensation in Boston.

Boston, April 13.—The police are busy endeavoring to solve the mystery surrounding the death of Dr. J. S. Cooke, the blind physician who recently figured in a sensational divorce case in this city. Officials sent to his residence at 23 Pineknoll street found the doctor lying dead upon a bed with a bullet wound in the mouth. His wife, who was not in the house at the time, but came in later, told a remarkable story to the officers. She said that about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon she went up into their living room and found her husband seated in a chair in a slumped posture. On investigation she found that he was bleeding from a wound in the mouth, his face being covered with blood, while a revolver lay up on the floor. She laid her husband on the bed and washed away the blood, but he lived only a short time. Then she put the revolver in a bureau drawer. In explanation of her absence from the house she said she had been to ask the advice of a physician as to the best thing for her to do. The surgeon's examination of the body seemed to bear out the woman's statement that death had occurred several hours previous.

Married by Telegraph.

Kansas City, April 13.—Andrew M. Cundiff, of Washington and Dorchester, was married by telegraph on Thursday. Mr. Cundiff was in Kansas City, Kan., and wanted Miss Cundiff to leave her home in Perkins, O. T., and come to Kansas to marry him. Miss Cundiff's parents did not want her to leave home until she was a bride, and the idea of being married by telegraph was suggested. Mr. Cundiff went to the post office and secured the necessary telegraph form. He then went to the telegraph office in company with the Rev. Albert H. Lindner. The telegraph office at Perkins was signalled, and the answer came back that the young lady was there. Then the Rev. Mr. Lindner sent this message: "Mr. Cundiff and Miss Cundiff, do you mutually agree to be joined together in marriage?" Miss Cundiff answered, "Yes." The bridegroom, who was standing by, answered in the affirmative, and the minister sent another message which read: "I therefore pronounce you man and wife."

Southern Telegraphers' Strike.

Atlanta, April 13.—The Southern railroad officials claim that but 10 per cent of the men have quit work, while President Havell says 90 per cent of them are out. It was given out last night at the office of General Superintendent Thompson of the Southern railroad that the places of the seven men who had struck in Atlanta had been filled and that the dispatchers on all divisions entering here are at work. No serious delay, the officials say, has been caused excepting in the case of the Washington limited, which arrived 4 1/2 hours late, and the Richmond local, which was taken up near Camden, Ga., by the vestibule which left here for Washington at noon.

Mr. Bryan in Arizona.

Phoenix, A. T., April 13.—W. J. Bryan arrived here yesterday and was escorted by two brass bands through the streets to his hotel, where he was entertained by the Democratic club. A reception followed, during which he received a message from a young woman asking him to call on her, as she desired to meet the champion of her faith. He readily responded. Returning to the hotel, Mr. Bryan addressed the school children, the schools being closed for the occasion. For an hour and a half he addressed 5,000 people on the public plaza on the subjects of silver, trusts and imperialism. Mr. Bryan later left for Prescott on a special train.

To Better the Chicago River.

Chicago, April 13.—The sanitary board has decided to spend \$3,000,000 for the improvement of the Chicago river, the money to be available and the work to be accomplished within the next 24 months. This undertaking will be carried on with the idea that it is but the beginning of an engineering task which shall radically alter the river and make it such a waterway as shall be common with the requirements of an immense commerce.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

J. Stuart Fassett Says Eastern Situation is Critical.

New York, April 13.—Ex-Senator J. Stuart Fassett of Illinois, who has returned from a two years' residence in Korea, says:

"There is no telling what the outcome of the present strained relations between Russia and Japan will be. The two nations are watching each other across the mountains of Korea. It would be wisdom if the nations interested in the open door on the Asiatic coast would guarantee the political autonomy of Korea and make her a buffer state, as nature designed her to be.

"Korea has about 3,000 miles of coast lines, which would be expensive for either Russia or Japan to control, guard and protect. Russia could not afford to deal with Japan in full possession of Korea, because that would bring Japan to the Yalu river, which a glance at the map will show to be strategically between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. On the other hand, Japan would always feel menaced if Russia were in possession of Korea, for you can almost see the shores of Japan from the southern point of Korea. There would be no compensation either power adequate to give, hold, govern and guard Korea, whereas if the integrity of Korea could be guaranteed nature has fitted her to be an ideal buffer state and her integrity would be a large and important factor in maintaining the peace of the east. The Koreans are not politically aggressive. They are ideally fitted to be the inhabitants of a buffer state, and it would seem to be the best interests of the nations most concerned in the peace of China and Asia to have Korea neutralized, with a similar guarantee as those which protect Switzerland and Holland.

"It seems to me that the situation offers a most promising opportunity for American diplomats to gain a victory full of the fruits of peace and prosperity in the Orient. It is no secret that the relations between the overshadowing power of Russia on the north and the restless, magnificently compact strength of Japan on the south are at a point of high tension."

Another Riot in Chicago.

Chicago, April 13.—A riot between union and nonunion men in front of the Merchants' Loan and Trust building, Adams and Clark streets, would have assumed grave proportions and probably resulted seriously but for the timely arrival of three patrol wagons filled with police officers, who had been summoned to the scene by riot calls. The trouble was incited by strikers who attacked a number of nonunion men as the latter were leaving the building shortly after 5 o'clock for their homes. Superintendent T. R. Tinsley, who has charge of the architectural work in the building, was assaulted by two of the strikers and sustained a slight injury. One of the strikers, John Keeler, a laborer, was taken into custody and later taken to the Harrison Street police station, where charges of disorderly conduct were preferred against him.

Alleged Murderer Breaks Jail.

Johnstown, Pa., April 13.—Milton Sheets, under sentence of death for the murder of Augustus (Boss) Tweed, broke jail at Somerset last evening. He sawed the bars of a window in the jail and climbed down a spouting to the yard, walking out unobserved. A man named Walker, who was in jail for stealing cattle, escaped with Sheets. Sheriff Saylor was absent at the time. His daughter noticed Sheets in the jailyard near the door and at once notified the deputies. By the time the latter rushed out Sheets and Walker had made good their escape. Telegrams have been sent to the police officials of all surrounding towns.

Mother Rushes Into Fire For Child.

New York, April 13.—Not until she had dragged the blackened body of her little child from the heart of a fire did Mrs. John Minot of Harrison-on-the-Sound feel the agony of her own burns. The woman lies on the verge of death and in distraction over her 5-year-old daughter for Jessie's terrible death. The little girl was a gypsy gnat, and three other little ones were her subjects. The woman kindled a bonfire and was dancing about the blaze, when Jessie's skirts caught flame. In an instant she was enveloped in tongues of fire. Mrs. Minot ran to the rescue, but the little girl was dead before her mother could drag her from the flames.

Miners' Strike in Maryland.

Hagerstown, Md., April 13.—The general strike among the miners in the Georges creek region, it is thought here, will cause a serious depression on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Five boats have been loaded with Georges creek coal, but they have not yet been sent out. Gas coal is coming to the canal, but it is not known when it will be shipped. Shipments are expected from the Western Maryland railroad, which is a heavy consumer. The shippers consider the situation very gloomy, and navigation is at a standstill.

Shot With a Flobert.

Rochester, April 13.—William Hantz, a son of Supervisor William Hantz of Jefferson avenue, was perhaps fatally shot by a boy companion named Fineweine with a Flobert rifle. The bullet entered near the groin and passed completely through the body. Young Hantz says Fineweine deliberately shot him, but the latter claims the gun exploded accidentally. Bystanders say there was no argument of any kind between the two at the time of the shooting. The hospital physician says if gangrene, which they fear, does not set in Hantz may recover. Fineweine was arrested and locked up.

Dron in Crane Oil.

Lima, O., April 13.—Another drop of a cent a barrel in the price of Lima crude oil, accompanied by a decline of 2 cents in the price of the eastern product, has set producers guessing again. The change is the third in less than a week and indicates that the bottom has not been reached. Before the first drop came the market was 125. North Lima is now 119 and South Lima and Indiana 114.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, April 13.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Harrington, E. R. Bergen.

New York—Cleveland, Stephen H.; Miller, Otton City; Henry R. Miles; Ira, E. J. Elmhurst; Meador, H. R. Truendell; Pennsylvania—Rutledge, W. S. Palmer; Whitely, W. C. Flenkner.

PORTO RICO BILL A LAW

It Was Signed by the President Last Night.

ALLEN TO BE CIVIL GOVERNOR

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Accepts Appointment—Features of the New Regime Which He is to Inaugurate.

Washington, April 13.—The president at 7 o'clock last evening signed the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill. Only Secretary Root and Mr. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the president, were present when the bill became a law. Charles Herbert Allen of Lowell, Mass., assistant secretary of the navy, will be the first American civil governor of Porto Rico. His salary will be \$8,000 a year.

The president selected Mr. Allen for this position months ago, and when the Porto Rican civil government bill was passed by congress the place was formally tendered him. Mr. Allen has accepted. Mr. Allen will start for San Juan as soon as it is possible for him to leave Washington, probably Saturday. He will confer with Governor General Davis and prominent citizens, report to the president, and then the civil government will be organized as speedily as possible. The new arrangement provides these places for office seekers:

A secretary, \$4,000; an attorney general, \$4,000; a treasurer, \$5,000; an auditor, \$4,000; commissioner of the interior, \$4,000; commissioner of education, \$3,000; five members (Porto Rican citizens) of the executive council, whose salaries shall be fixed by the legislature; chief justice of the supreme court, \$5,000; four associate justices of the supreme court, \$4,500 each; marshal of that court, \$3,000; United States district judge, \$5,000; United States district attorney, \$4,000; United States district marshal, \$3,500.

Commissioner to Washington.

The regular election day in November and every two years thereafter Porto Rico may choose a commissioner to represent the island at Washington at a salary of \$5,000.

The president is also authorized to appoint a commission of three members, one of whom shall be a Porto Rican, at a salary of \$5,000 each, to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico. The commission is allowed all necessary clerks and other assistants.

All applications will be referred to Secretary Hall.

Robert Kennedy of Ohio, who was a member of President McKinley's regiment and a member of the first Porto Rican commission, is slated for a judgeship. Senator Hanna is bitterly opposed to Kennedy's appointment, but it is thought the president will prevail.

Mr. Allen is 52 years of age, has sat in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, served two terms in congress. He was elected governor of the Bay State in 1891 by William E. Russell and succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as assistant secretary of the navy in 1898. He is a bank president and actively engaged in several business enterprises. The fact that Mrs. Allen will not accompany him on his first trip to Porto Rico is interesting in view of the fact that she has been his companion each summer on a tour of the navy yards along the Atlantic coast.

Only 1812 Pensioner.

Rome, N. Y., April 13.—According to the rolls in the pension department at Washington, Hiram Cronk of Dunn Creek, near this city, is the last pensioner of the war of 1812. Mr. Cronk will be 100 years old on April 20. He was born in Frankfort, N. Y., and when only 13 years old he enlisted with the 11th New York in the United States army and served at Sackett Harbor for six months. He was so young and small that the soldiers used to try to pick him up and carry him, but the boy never could be caught, and in several skirmishes with the British he behaved with such soldierly bravery that the captain pointed him out as an example to the regiment. After the war Mr. Cronk engaged in farming and purchased his present homestead early in the century. He was married in 1825 and lived happily with his wife for 60 years, her death occurring in 1885. They had six children.

Three Killed in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 13.—Without warning and with a rush and a roar the four story brick building at the corner of Second avenue and Wood street collapsed, burying in its ruins a number of people, three of whom were taken out dead, six injured and several others slightly injured. The dead are: Mrs. Martha Jones, 64 years old, of 511 Second avenue; Eugene Bernhardt, 29 years old, of 1708 Manhattan street, Allegheny, salesman for Armstrong & McKelvey company, and Oscar Bigler, a carpenter, whose home is supposed to be near Harrisburg. Among the injured is Noel Casper of Ellsworth, sales agent for Armstrong & McKelvey company. His leg is broken, and he is badly bruised. The building was occupied by the Armstrong-McKelvey Lard and Oil company. It was being remodelled by McGovern & Lytle, contractors.

Plague Riot at Cawnpur.

Bombay, April 13.—Plague riots have taken place at Cawnpur, where the segregation camp has been destroyed and ten persons have been killed. The rioters killed five constables and threw their bodies into the burning camp. Order is now restored, but all business is suspended, and the population are sullen. Troops and volunteers are patrolling the city, guarding the mills and factories.

Increase in Postal Business.

Washington, April 13.—A statement issued by the postoffice department shows that there has been an increase of \$2,730,415 in the value of postage stamps, the month ended March 31 as compared with a similar period of last year.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removed at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Hill Druggist, Portsmouth.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.—No equal for Constipation.

A ROCKEFELLER WEDDING.

Engagement of World's Greatest Heiress Announced.

Chicago, April 13.—Mrs. Harold McCormick of this city, who is a sister of Miss Alta Rockefeller, whose engagement to E. Parmelee Prentice of this city has been announced in New York by the father of the prospective bride, gave an "announcement dinner" last night at which Miss Rockefeller and Mr. Prentice were the guests of honor. The announcement made by Mr. Rockefeller was repeated and confirmed by Mrs. McCormick. Mr. Prentice graduated at Amherst college in 1888 and afterward studied law in Chicago and at the Harvard law school. For four years he was employed in the law department of the Illinois Steel company of this city and has lately been engaged in the general practice of law.

Miss Alta Rockefeller is the second of John D. Rockefeller's four children, of whom three are daughters. She is 31 years old. John D. Rockefeller does not know the actual amount of his own wealth. Some time ago he said that he could not name for himself \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. An estimate made a year or more ago placed his property at about a third of \$10,000,000, and he is believed to be adding to it at the rate of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year. If these figures are even approximately correct, it will readily be seen that Miss Alta Rockefeller is one of the wealthiest heiresses in the world.

Bermuda Welcomes American Fleet.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 13.—The American warships have reached here. Admiral Farquhar and his staff landed at 3:30 p. m. yesterday at the Royal Yacht club steps, where they were received by Colonel Yule and Colonel Gannon, deputy assistant adjutant general, and also by a guard of honor of the First West India regiment, the guns of the fort meanwhile saluting. After inspecting the guard the party entered carriages sent by Lieutenant General George Light Barker, governor of the Bermudas, to convey them to the government house for an official call, thence to the admiralty house and finally to the residence of Mr. W. Maxwell Greene, United States consul in Hamilton. The city was decorated with bunting, and an enthusiastic crowd welcomed the visitors. A number of elaborate entertainments have been arranged. The squadron had a pleasant voyage from Bermuda and will sail for Hampton Roads next Wednesday.

Our Philippine Army.

Washington, April 13.—Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement showing the strength of the troops in the Philippines on April 1, the date of the last returns. According to this statement, there were on the date stated 63,885 officers and men there, being an increase of 308 since March 1, the date of the last previous report. This increase is due to the arrival of recruits, mainly members of the hospital corps and other staff departments. The total general officers and staff is 2,730, of whom 2,610 are regulars and 120 volunteers. The total cavalry force is 3,507, of which 2,411 are regulars and 1,096 volunteers. There are five regiments of artillery, all of them regulars and numbering 2,228 officers and men. There are 41 regiments of infantry, aggregating 53,120 officers and men, of which 24,333 are regulars and 30,987 volunteers.

Fishkill's Cruelty to Prisoners.

Fishkill, N. Y., April 13.—William Heilly, aged 33, a Boston painter, applied for a night's lodging to Constable Wiltse at Fishkill on Saturday night. He was placed in the jail and the constable got him had locked up the man. On Wednesday afternoon Charles Sparks was passing the jail, which is in a remote part of the village. Hearing groans, he investigated and died off the lock. He discovered Heilly almost dead. The man had had no food or drink in four days and nights. He exhausted himself shouting trying to make people liberate him from the jail. The man is in a bad condition, but careful nursing will probably save his life.

Strongest Man in Sherman's Army.

Monticello, N. Y., April 13.—DeWitt Clinton Sprague, a veteran of the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, is dead at his home in Parkville, Sullivan county, aged 69 years. He was with General Sherman in his march to the sea and had the distinction of being the strongest man in Sherman's army. He met the strong men of many different regiments from the east and west and was always victorious in athletic contests. He was 6 feet 4 inches in height and measured 54 inches around the chest.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, April 13.—The Baltimore has arrived at Yokohama. The Newport, which is to take the naval cadets on their summer practice cruise, has arrived at Annapolis in tow of the Standish. She has been undergoing repairs at Norfolk. The Vixen is at San Juan. The sailing training ship Chesapeake has been put into commission at Boston. She will go to Annapolis as soon as she can be made ready for the trip and will serve for the instruction of the cadets in practical seamanship.

Successful Armor Plate Tests.

Washington, April 13.—A test was made at Indian Head of a plate representing 200 tons of the turret armor of the battleship Wisconsin. The 14 inch plate was attacked by a ten inch gun with the usual results. The shell was smashed on the face of the plate, which received no substantial injury.

Fatal Wreck on Southern Pacific.

Redding, Cal., April 13.—In the wreck of a Southern Pacific work train four miles below Cottonwood three men were killed and three injured, two probably fatally. The work train was backing from Hooker to Cottonwood, and the caboose, followed by five flat cars, left the track.

A Cuban Treasury.

Washington, April 13.—Acting under instructions from the secretary of war, General Wood, military governor of Cuba, has established a treasury in the city of Havana, which will be opened on the 15th inst. for the reception and disbursement of the revenues.

Baby Burns His Sister to Death.

Gouverneur, N. Y., April 13.—The 2-year-old son of Hiram Duschman found a box of matches and set fire to his sister's bed in the cradle in which his infant sister was sleeping. Before help could arrive the baby was horribly burned and died in a few hours.

Weather Forecast. Fair; fresh easterly winds.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For all Bilious and Nervous Disorders; Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, and Impure Blood.

Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world. This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials. 18 cents and 25 cents at all drug stores.

TANGIN



Women are delicate things. They are like flowers. They need constant sunlight and care. TANGIN is as good for women as the sun is good for flowers. It takes away their pains and aches and blues, paints roses in their cheeks, puts sparkle in their eyes and music in their laugh. It cures all forms of womanly trouble, and we will willingly send you a Free Sample bottle, if you send for it, and also a valuable book on the diseases of women.

A. M. BININGER & CO.'S Successors, New York.

STYLISH WARM SUITS!

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Take It In Time.

Notice the aches of the back,
Watch the Urinary discharges,
Retention of Urine,
Excessive discharges;
All tell of Kidney ills,
Not serious at first,
If taken in time
A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills
Will relieve and cure.
Longer neglect means
Harder to cure.
Doan's Kidney Pills will cure
The worst of Kidney ills,
But it takes more pills.

ALL THE "BAD BACKS" DANGER IN IT.

WARREN STREET.
Mrs. Robert C. Anderson, of 12 Warren street, says: "I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys, until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I became interested in an advertisement I saw in a newspaper about them, and I went to Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street, and procured a box. At the time I had distressing dizziness, lightness in my head, lameness in the small of my back, and pain that almost prostrated me. After the treatment I was perfectly free from every inconvenience."

IN PORTSMOUTH Can Be Cured.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

ARE ENDORSED BY PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

MAPLEWOOD AVENUE.
Mr. A. A. Ballou, of 31 Maplewood Ave., says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for 8 months, and the pain and annoyance kept increasing instead of diminishing. I got so bad that I could not attend to my ordinary occupation, and had to knock off. In my back and over my kidneys there was a constant pain, and any ordinary movement caused sharp twinges to shoot through my loins. During these attacks, when my back was particularly bad, I had urinary weakness that was very embarrassing and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kidney Pills might help me, and got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I did not take more than half of it before I was free from the whole kidney trouble."

LANGDON STREET.
Mr. A. A. Shea, of No. 2 Langdon street, says: "I had kidney trouble occasionally for two years or more. Whenever I contracted a cold, or did any lifting, bad spells would come on me. I did not have much backache. It was the kidney secretion that distressed and annoyed me. While in pretty bad shape I was induced by the printed testimonials appearing in the papers to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, and I went to Philbrick's pharmacy in Franklin block, and procured a box. After I stopped using them I felt no inconvenience from urinary difficulty. The lameness had gone with it. I consider this a good recommendation for Doan's Kidney Pills."

HIGH STREET.
Mr. A. P. Blake, of 23 High street, says: "I had a distressing pain in my back, dizziness and headache and an annoying urinary difficulty. I went to the Philbrick pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills for it, and they gave me great relief. I had an accident which injured my spine, and my physician tells me it is incurable, consequently I cannot hope for a permanent cure, but I will say this, by taking half a box of Doan's Kidney Pills I was relieved of my backache and the urinary difficulty. I gave the balance of the box to my son, who was troubled with kidney complaint also. They did him so much good that he went and got more, and they cured him."

BRIDGE STREET.
Mr. Emanuel White, of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad, says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years. At first there were pains and aches in the small of my back, then annoyances from the kidney secretions set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills they might help me, and I procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidneys right away. The urinary difficulty was first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably and read my paper of an evening without experiencing any jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

Don't neglect a bad back.
'Tis the kidneys' cry for help.
A lame, a weak or an aching back,
A sticking, twitching or painful back
Is a bad back.
Most backache pains are Kidney pains,
The sharp, quick twinges,
The slow, exhaustive aches,
Are early symptoms of Kidney ills.
If you don't relieve the aching back,
Allow the Kidneys to be overworked,
Serious troubles are sure to follow.
Urinary complications,
Diabetes,
Bright's disease.



GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR—CET DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Most Druggists will give you what you call for. Some may endeavor to substitute an article they make more profit on. Doan's Kidney Pills sell for 50 cents per box Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sole Proprietors.

BOERS ACTIVE IN NATAL

Aiming to Cut Off Part of Buller's Force.

LORD ROBERTS NOT YET MOVING.

British Holding Their Position at Wepener Under Heavy Fire—Reports Indicate Methuen's Advanced Column is Fighting.

London, April 13.—Lord Roberts' preparations for an advance are apparently proceeding apace. The country around Bloemfontein is fairly white with British tents, and the enormous force under his command is growing in strength and receiving the much needed supply of horses and mules.

On their side and evidently in expectation of an attack the Boers at Brandfort are intrenching themselves parallel to and east of the railway. They still hold the Bloemfontein waterworks in great force and are also strong at Waterval drift, doubtless with the object of keeping up the communications with General Buller's commandoes to the south.

The colonial force which is based by the Boers at Wepener is still holding out well. They are carefully husbanding their ammunition, according to one story, while the Boers are said to be short. The arrival of Lord Kitchener at Aliwal North may foreshadow a swift rush by the bulk of General Buller's division to rescue their comrades, in co-operation with a flying column sent from Bloemfontein to take the Boer besiegers in the rear.

Much admiration is expressed here at the recent daring operations of the Boers. In Natal the burghers, apparently fired with a desire to emulate the successes gained by their brethren in the Free State, have attempted to cut off the Sunday's river camp from Ladysmith and to press forward toward Dewpond from Van Riebeeck's pass and toward the south by way of Helpmakaar.

General Buller's Army Divided.
A portion of General Buller's army has been detached to swell the forces of the commander in chief. Knowledge of this may have helped to increase the activity of General Buller.

Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within 80 miles of Kromstad.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, says:

"A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bloemfontein situated midway between Winburg and Bushof, in the Orange Free State and northwest of Brandfort.

days. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant their crops."

"Hobsonizing" in England.

London, April 13.—The sailors of the Powerful who skillfully handled the naval guns at Ladysmith are coming in for enthusiastic greetings everywhere equaling that which met them on their arrival at Portsmouth, when young and old women kissed officers and men indiscriminately as they came off the dock. Such "Hobsonizing" was never seen in England before. The queen has telegraphed to Captain Lambton of the Powerful: "I sincerely welcome you all on your return home and heartily congratulate you on the gallant and valued services you have rendered in South Africa. I hope to see you all shortly after my return to England." The Duke of York also telegraphed his congratulations to Captain Lambton, his officers and the ship's company of the Powerful.

British Using Dynamite.

London, April 13.—The war office has instructed officers not to take any more expanding bullets to Africa for revolvers. The British have been complaining bitterly against the alleged use of such bullets by the Boers as uncivilized warfare. The Boers have persistently denied using them.

Root Praises Ludlow.

Washington, April 13.—In making the order for consolidation of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio under General Lee and the relief of General Ludlow at Havana the secretary of war pays this tribute to General Ludlow's administration: "In discontinuing the department of Havana, constituted by the order of Dec. 19, 1898, the president desires to express his high appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by Brigadier General William Ludlow as military governor of Havana during the existence of the department. The maintenance of order attending and following the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, the organization of city government, the great reduction of sanitary conditions resulting in the reduction in the death rate and exemption from epidemics, reflect credit upon the responsible officer in command and his assistants and upon the peace loving and law abiding people of the city of Havana."

Stephen Crane Improved.

London, April 13.—Stephen Crane, the American writer, who has been ill for some time, was yesterday morning stated to have suffered a relapse, and the attending doctors, it was added, were almost hopeless of his recovery. A later report from the sickroom, however, says that Mr. Crane is somewhat improved, and that his strength is fairly maintained and that the hemorrhage from which he was suffering has temporarily ceased.

McLean Entertains Dewey.

Washington, April 13.—John R. McLean entertained at dinner last night Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont of New York, Mr. Adams Brooks and Mrs. Meisner of New York.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Attempt to Get the Canal Bill Up Falls.

Washington, April 13.—The house yesterday, after a spirited debate, adopted the resolution reported from the insular affairs committee to authorize the secretary of the treasury to designate depositories in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for the deposit of government funds. By the terms of the resolution it applies to Cuba only so long as the island shall be occupied by the United States. An amendment to include the Philippines in this provision as to Cuba, offered, as stated, to emphasize the desire of the opposition not to retain the islands, was defeated by a party vote. A senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married Confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law was passed.



CHARLES H. ALLEN.

The remainder of the day was devoted to debate upon a resolution from the committee on election of president, vice president and representatives in congress for a constitutional amendment empowering the legislatures of the states to decide whether the United States senators shall be elected by the legislatures or directly by the people.

An effort was made in the senate by Mr. Morgan to displace the present unfinished business, the Spooner Philippine bill, by the substitution in its stead of the Nicaragua canal bill. While Mr. Morgan's motion failed—15 to 33—the Philippine measure had a narrow escape from being displaced by the Alaskan civil code bill on motion of Mr. Carter, the motion being defeated on a roll call—22 to 24. The feature of the day's proceedings was an exhaustive discussion of the Quay case by Mr. Burrows of Michigan. Senators on both sides of the chamber gave him most careful hearing and at the conclusion of his speech warmly congratulated him.

Reporters to Act as Detectives.

Chicago, April 13.—Chicago newspaper reporters may be enlisted in the city police service. Chief of Police Kipley advises their appointment to places in the detective department, where they may serve as aids to the officers commanded by Chief of Detectives Collier. Chief Kipley expressed the opinion that the employment of active, wide awake newspapermen, men trained by experience and fitted by disposition to secure conviction as well as readable evidence, the value of his present force would be greatly augmented. The recent robberies on the Lake Shore drive, including the Potter residence, from which nearly \$20,000 worth of jewels was stolen, and the apparent utter inability of the detective force to find a clew has, it is said, brought Chief Kipley to the conclusion that the employment of newspapermen would result in a vast improvement in the efficiency in that branch of the police force.

No Rising in Cuba.

Havana, April 13.—The Havana Journal published a statement to the effect that it had received information from a Cuban officer going to show that an outbreak had been arranged for June 1, on which day the whole Cuban army would be ready to take the field. General Wood summoned the editor, and his so called "information" turned out to be valueless. It was merely the statement of a woman that a man unknown to her had remarked that if the Americans had not given the island independence by June 1, as the United States had promised, there would be trouble. The woman asserted that the man told her he was a captain in the Cuban army. Undoubtedly the story is made out of whole cloth. Yesterday was observed as a holiday in Havana. All the public offices were closed, and the shops were kept open until 10 o'clock. All the newspapers published long articles dealing with the religious features of the season.

Miles and Corbin to Be Promoted.

Washington, April 13.—All indications point to favorable action by the present congress on the proposition to promote Major General Miles to the rank of lieutenant general and Brigadier General Corbin to the rank of major general. This is to be accomplished through an amendment to the army appropriation bill which Senator Lodge has offered in the senate. By the combination of interests of the two officers concerned the probabilities are that the amendment will get a large vote in the senate and that the house will accept it.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Ebenezer Burgess Ball, the nearest surviving relative of George Washington, has died in Washington. He was 84 years of age and unmarried.

A severe earthquake has occurred at Toron, Bohemia, 60 houses being destroyed, though without loss of life. The shocks continue, and it is feared that the town must be abandoned altogether.

MAY DUSK RAIN.

To the morn, when the gold of the taper
That mellowed the east for a space
Is lost in the fold of the vapor
That trails a torn banner of lace—
To the grain mingled musk of the daytime
Its hit and its laughter belong,
But in the warm dusk of the Maytime
It comes like a sigh and a song.

Perfumed by the breath of the mazes,
Of flower woods, tangled and tossed,
And sweet with the death of the daisies,
The season has lavished and lost;
In the cloud woven dusk of the daytime
Its mild ministrations are best,
But in the pure musk of the Maytime
As twilight 'tis rapture and rest.

As soft as the lip of the willow
That touches the Argentine sand,
And light as the dip of the willow
In waves that are buoyant and bland,
And sweet as the heart of the maytime,
And faint as the wind in the grain,
In the dusk and the musk of the Maytime
Are the redolent tears of the rain.

—Bettie Whitney in Woman's Home Companion.

A Still Graver Offense.

As the judge entered the billiard room of his club he found the major putting on his coat and preparing to leave.
"Don't you want to have a game?" the judge inquired.

"No, sir," replied the major. "I can't start a game now, owing to the fact that it might excite comment on the unfinished contests which I am abandoning with sentiments of great disapprobation, sir."

"Have you had a misunderstanding?"
"No, sir. It was an effort to cause me to misunderstand, which leads me to take my departure. I was rather lonely and thought I would like to play. There was no one whom I knew who had the time or inclination for a little friendly antagonism, and so I ventured to speak to a stranger who was sitting near, taking it for granted that he had been properly introduced to the club, and was therefore to be received as a guest and a gentleman. I asked him if he would like to play, and he said he would. I led off with a gentlemanly run of three points. Then I sat down and watched that total stranger make 26 billiards, sir."

"I call that downright gluttony," commented the judge indignantly.
"I had nothing to say about his making 26 billiards, nor did I give utterance to my feelings when he counted up 27 points. I merely quit the game. He might have played billiards all evening at my expense if he had not been in such haste to gather in the dividends on what he evidently considered a good thing."

"In other words, he overshot his mark?"
"Worse than that, judge; unexpectably worse. A man may overshoot his mark and still be a gentleman, but when he overmarks his shoot, there is nothing left but to look upon him as a social outcast."
—Detroit Free Press.

Rugby Inn Destroyed by Fire.

Chattanooga, April 13.—Rugby inn, situated at Rugby, Tenn., on the Cumberland plateau, has been burned. Rugby is the English colony established in the eighties by Thomas Hughes, the English philanthropist and author of "Tom Brown at Rugby."

MARINE LOST HIS HAT.

That Wasn't Much, But It Created a Considerable Commotion.

A marine who had been drinking rather recklessly and who lost his bearings for a few minutes, kicked up quite a commotion in police circles on Friday evening. Miss Adelaide Thurston, the milliner, notified the department that some man was trying to break into the house where she and her mother reside. Officer Quinn was sent on the jump to the place. The only sign of house-breakers that he could find was a marine's hat lying in an outbuilding.

At about this time a bareheaded marine walked into the police station and asked Captain Marden to send out an officer to find his hat for him. He said he had lost it in some back yard. The captain at once inferred that this was the man who had scared the people at the Thurston house. Officer Hurley took him up there for identification and the clouds all rolled away from the occurrence. The marine, whose name is Wilson, was reunited to his hat and locked up, as he was considerably under the influence of liquor.

Occurring as it did, very soon after the announcement of the break at Chadwick's, the alarm sounded by Miss Thurston at first made the police suspect that a group of burglars were doing the whole town.

The marine is not adjudged guilty of any intention of forcing an entrance into the Thurston house. He says he lost his way and the police believe him.

TOWN TOPICS.

There is Fun Enough in the Piece to Suit Everyone Attending.

Fashionable boarding house life often furnishes scenes and sayings that are called funny. But the real thing is hardly equal to stage productions based upon them, nor as laughable. That, in this respect, is said to be "holding the mirror up to nature," with various exaggerated phases, is the farce comedy Town Topics which is one of the most popular of its kind. This play will be presented at Music hall next Monday evening.

The first act represents a boarding house scene in New York City, and

here the fun, that lasts until the end, begins. The chief characters are Mrs. Quick, the landlady; her jealous husband; a German professor, with a colored valet; two chummy young men who believe it is better to "jump" their board bills when they can, than to settle; and several pretty young women.

The second act takes place at the Quick's seaside home, and the third and last act at their city residence. There is abundant diversion throughout the performance; so much fun making is crowded into it that not a dull moment can be found. The songs, dances, specialties and costumes are new and up to date.

STATE NEWS.

The secretary of the Rochester health department states that the epidemic of measles in that city has abated.

Candidates named for the vacancy to be made by the withdrawal of George W. Paul of Newfields, as county commissioner, are Joseph E. Rowe of Brentwood, M. B. Diamond of Danville, Moses B. Dow of Plaistow and F. T. French of East Kingston.

Joseph Walsh, while engaged in coupling a car in the Boston & Maine railroad yard, had the thumb of his left hand badly crushed, necessitating amputation.

Relatives of Thomas Callen of Rochester whose whereabouts have not been known to them during the past six years, he having left that city eight years ago, have received letters from him stating that he is in charge of the construction of a portion of the building now being erected for the Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo, and is prospering.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Antonio Asterrino, an Italian employed on the construction of the double tracks at Hampton, had his foot severely crushed while at work Friday afternoon and was brought to this city and taken to the Cottage hospital for treatment. His foot will probably be saved, although he is badly hurt.

"He that seeks finds." He that takes Rood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure rich blood and consequently good health.

THE HERALD.
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You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news (23) all other local dailies combined. Try it.
SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.
After considerable effort the admiral has finally got his politics on straight.
One point of difference between Bryan and Dewey is that the latter talks only a part of the time.
Still it is astonishing how many people think the Hon. Bourke Cockran isn't saying about the Hon. W. J. Bryan nowadays.
Experience has shown that the average presidential bee consists mostly of buzz and sting, with only occasional streaks of honey.
Later advice concerning the Texas floods brings the disquieting hint that Joe Bailey's senatorial boom is in danger of getting water logged.
Circumstances over which he has little or no control seem to demand that Senator Clark should immediately transfer his vindictive apparatus from Washington to the state of Montana.
Official statistics show that the cost of the new navy since 1883 has been \$161,100,122. If there is any man in the audience who doesn't think it hasn't been worth the money he will please rise.
Philadelphia is making rapid headway in preparing the hall for the republican national convention. These far, however, the improvements consist principally of enlarged ventilating facilities and a new ice water tank.
This talk about digging up Uncle David Turpie of Indiana, and nominating him for second place on the Bryan ticket is most cruel. Eighty or ninety years ago Uncle Turpie might have stood the jolting, but now it would throw every one of his political principles entirely out of joint.
Arizona and New Mexico will be knocking for admission to statehood next winter, but the chances are that they will find Miss Columbia's card tucked to the door and the young candidate, however, will doubtless be permitted to sit out on the front steps and wait.
Some of the critics incline to the opinion that Kipling's poem on Jon-herbert was written under fire and at a time when the author was so disconcerted that he couldn't distinguish between a hexameter and an ammunition wagon. Certain it is that the verse shows distinct signs of lameness in some of its feet.
Senator Vest in the course of his recent tribute to the memory of the late Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, made an allusion to Mr. Bryan which the latter will doubtless wish he had left unuttered. After declaring that Mr. Bland should have received the democratic nomination for president in 1896, the senator declared that that veteran leader of bimetalism was "put aside for a young and brilliant orator who was a schoolboy when Bland introduced and passed through the house of representatives in 1873 the first bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." Many of Mr. Bland's closest friends have always held that but for trickery and treachery on the part of the Bryanites he would have been nominated for president in 1896, and this belief has more than once been formally expressed in print. In view of this feeling, which is still strong in Missouri, Senator Vest's remark is somewhat significant.

THEY'RE CHECKED

So Lord Roberts Reports Of The Boers.

Natal Burghers Capable Of Aggression, However.

Making In A Bad Way—War Office Calls Out Reserves.

LONDON, April 14, 2:00 A. M.—"The forward movement of the Boers is checked," says Lord Roberts. Not by fighting, is it inferred from this, but by the disposition of his troops so as to bar the way of the Boers to the vulnerable parts of his communications. Relief is on the way to Wepener. The Boers in Natal are believed capable of developing aggressive action at Blandburg, twelve miles east of Boshof. He is sending strong columns through the surrounding country. Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, found a small command of ten miles southeast of Swartkopsfontein. Most of the farms in that section are occupied almost solely by women and children. An editorial note in the Daily Mail says that making is in a very bad way and that the hope of relief is far off, as no force is advancing from the south to the aid of the town. The war office says that four hundred horses will reach Cape Town this week. It is known that they are unfit for work until ten days after the voyage. Two thousand more are due at the Cape next week. The war office has called out the reserve companies of several infantry battalions for South African service.

Duke Of Marlborough Appointed.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 13.—Lord Roberts has appointed the Duke of Marlborough assistant military secretary at headquarters.

Roberts' Advance Retarded.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 13.—Lord Roberts' preparations for the general advance upon Pretoria are being retarded by the scarcity of rolling stock, but the entire length of the railway is strongly held and the Boers have made no attempt upon his line of communications.

THEY THREATEN TO MUTINY.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 13.—According to advices received here today from Vancouver, while the British steamer Alpha was there recently her captain demanded advance payment for the delivery of freight at Cape Nome. Three hundred miners who were on board refused to give it, and the captain is said to have declared emphatically that if they did not pay up he would take them to some point on the north coast and drive them ashore. The miners agreed to mutiny if he did so, maroon him somewhere and steam to the Siberian coast. They were organized and well armed and there was a plenty of provisions on the vessel.

A RECORD BREAKER.

WELLINGTON, OHIO, April 13.—The

Scrofula and Consumption

People tainted with scrofula very often develop consumption. Anemia, running of the ear, scaly eruptions, imperfect digestion, and enlargement and breaking down of the glands of the neck, are some of the more prominent of scrofula symptoms—are forerunners of consumption. These conditions can be arrested, consumption prevented and health restored by the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

At all druggists, 60c and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

attempt of the republican convention to elect a member of congress from the fourteenth district, to succeed W. S. Kerr, was given up today. The convention had been in session, day and night, save for short intermissions, since last Tuesday morning, and in that length of time 1352 ballots were taken. This was the longest session of the kind since the 18th of May 1876. From the 70th ballot up to the final one there was no change. This is a record breaker for Ohio.

ORDERED TO SEA DUTY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillingham, who has been on leave of absence here to recuperate from the ill health caused by the hardships incident to his long captivity among the Philippines, has been ordered to im-mEDIATE SEA DUTY as executive officer of the cruiser Prairie, which will be engaged during the entire summer in short cruises with the naval militia of the Gulf and Atlantic states.

PLENTY OF APPLICANTS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Now that the submarine boat Holland has become a naval vessel, by the terms of the contract the government must, within a reasonable time, select a commander and crew for her. Notwithstanding the danger that attends service on the vessel, there is no lack of applicants for the first command from among the junior officers.

THE STRINGHAM'S FAULT.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The navy department has been informed that the torpedo boat destroyer Stringham was put into the Norfolk dock today, to ascertain the nature of the fault which prevented her trial run. One engine persists in going faster than the other, causing the vessel to run in a circle, if given a free hand.

TO ELECT SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The house today, by a vote of 240 to fifteen, passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. Fourteen republicans and one democrat voted against it.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Forecast for New England: Fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh west winds becoming variable.

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES.

Following are some of the conveyances of real estate in the county of Rockingham for the week ending April 11th, as recorded in the registry of deeds.

Hampton—Helen G. Coburn, Boston, to Stacy L. Nudd, land, \$1; Frank B. Brown to George L. Davis, the Sanborn land, \$1.

Hampton Falls—Eunice P. Chase, Hampton, to Ephraim T. Chase, land, \$1; Charles H. Crosby to George W. Smith, Hampton, land and buildings, \$1.

North Hampton—George D. Cotton to Boston and Maine railroad, land, \$5; David J. Lamprey to last grantee, land, \$12.50; Ambrose Bachelder to last grantee, land, \$132.80; Albert Bachelder to last grantee, \$57.60; Edward Perkins, Newburyport, Mass., to David J. Lamprey, woodland, \$1; Charles A. Stott, Lowell, Mass., to J. Alfred Anderson, Boston, land and buildings at Little Boat's Head, \$1; last grantee to Lizzie W. and Lilla A. Stott, same premises, five sixths to Lizzie W. and one sixth to Lilla A., \$1; Nellie G. Tarlton to Emmons T. Brown, land, \$1.

Portsmouth—Francis R. Johnson to Frank Jones, land and buildings on Maplewood avenue, \$1.

PROBATE COURT.

The following business was among the transactions at the session of probate court for the county of Rockingham for the week ending April 12th:

Wills Proved—Of Asa B. Lamson, Exeter, Frank H. Lamson and Jesse L. Dolloff, executors; Nancy M. Twiss, Windham, Albert E. Simpson, executor; Nathaniel M. Gookin, Greenland, Lucy F. Gookin, executrix; Lucy S. Cushing, Portsmouth, Anna S. Cushing, executrix; Harriet C. Choate, Derry, Anna F. Sim, executrix; Cle-meat P. Goodwin, Plaistow, Almira C. Goodwin, executrix.

Licenses Granted—For sale of real property, estates of Charles A. Crowell, Londonderry, Andrew Gardner, Portsmouth, Robert W. Norton, Greenland. Receipts and Releases Filed—In estates of John B. Stiles, Mary A. Greenland, John Hodgdon, Eliza A. Hodgdon, Portsmouth.

Guardians Appointed—Asa J. Chap-

man over John C. Chapman, Stratham; Annette R. Jackson over Barbara M. Glidden, Newmarket; Henry P. Mow over Maria A. Mow, Portsmouth.

HELD ON SUSPICION.

Officer Hilton picked up a stranger who was roaming around the business section, about eleven o'clock, on Friday evening and took him to the police station, where he was held over night on suspicion. He gave the name of William Smith and showed a card of the granite cutters' union. Smith has been in town two or three nights with no apparent object in view. He was very shy when taken in by the officer and at first refused to tell his name. He had quite a lot of miscellaneous stuff on his person, but no money.

"Still Waters Run Deep."

In your body lies the vital fluid, the blood. It makes no noise, but it gives you life. If it is strong, pure, full in volume and vigorous, you reap the benefit. If not, the still waters of life, tainted and poisoned, are well-springs of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the water of life at its source. It makes the blood healthful and keeps it so, as nothing else can.

Family Medicine—"We value Hood's Sarsaparilla very highly. When we feel the need of a medicine we take it and it keeps our systems in good order." N. J. Lehigh, Booth, Kansas.

Eczema—"Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment cured eczema very quickly. I would not be without them." Mrs. Rayner, 126 Kellogg Street, Fall River, Mass.

Tired Feeling—"We take Hood's Sarsaparilla for our spring medicine and whenever we have that tired feeling and we find this good." Mrs. John Work, Cochran, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

No One Can Undersell Us

For we are the largest piano house in the world. We buy for cash, and that is what the manufacturers want. We operate over 25 different establishments. Do not buy of any one until you see us, as it will be to your advantage.

We are the largest Piano jobbers in the world. In our stock will be found the choicest productions of America's leading makers of Pianos. Our prices are within the means of everybody, while our terms are the most liberal in New England.

We should be pleased to have every one interested in Pianos call and examine our selection. Our methods are such that no visitor ever feels the slightest pressure to purchase. We are always pleased to mail literature, describing our Pianos, to those living at a distance.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, we should be pleased to have you call and inspect our line, which includes the

STEINWAY, MASON & HAMLIN, HARDMAN, GABLER, EMERSON, SHONINGER, GRAMER, SINGER.

M. Steinert & Sons Co.

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT
Masonic Temple, Dover, N. H.

NO CROWN BECOMES A WOMAN

better than a crown of glorious hair. To attain beautiful hair is neither difficult nor expensive. A fair trial of our preparations convinces.

Mrs. N. E. Copeland, Oakland, Kansas, writes:

I have used the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Dresser and Scalp Cleaner for about two months and find that my hair has ceased falling out and is bright and healthy in appearance. Any inquiries will be cheerfully answered.

What this wonderful remedy has done for her it will do for anyone.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

Drink Only The Purest

FINE OLD
Ky. Taylor
WHISKEY.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by none genuine without our signature. Both labels. For consumption, indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulant. OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.

Sold by Globe Grocery Co., Portsmouth, N. H.

For a Stylish Hiteout

Go to
C. E. Dempsey's Stable,
Deer Street,
Or call him by telephone 18-3 and he will send any team you want to your door.

Choice Horses, Well Equipped Carriage

More than Seventy Million of cigars sold in New England by the manufacturers of the

7-20-4

The best judges of tobacco admit it is the best 10c cigar on the market. The Havana tobacco now being used is of extra fine flavor.

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PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. G.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, W. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kehoe, S. H.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, K. OF C.

Meets at K. of C. Hall, High St., First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

Officers—Geo. S. Kirwan, G. K.; W. H. Lyons, M. D.; D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy Chas.; James Whitman, Warden; J. E. Meegan, Fin. Sec.; Victor J. Murphy, Rec. Sec.; Daniel Casey, Treas.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Charles H. Kehoe, N. G.; George W. French, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

RESOR SENATE, NO. 602, K. A. E. O.

Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.

Officers—Excellent Senator, Arthur S. Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Sarsaros, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec., J. E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., A. O. Caswell; Treas., E. C. Langley; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Fortes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas. H. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne; Warden, W. P. Gardner.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, - - - MANAGER.

Fast Day Evening, Thursday, April 19th, ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT SUCCESS, HOYT'S MASTERPIECE AND FUNNIEST COMEDY, "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN" PRESENTED BY THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE CAST. Harry Gilfoil and All the Favorite Fun Makers.

NOTE—This production will be presented by exactly the same excellent cast and beautiful stage settings that will open at Boston, Mass., at the Park Theatre, on April 22d.

SECURE SEATS NOW. Prices—\$35, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats on sale Tuesday, April 17th, at Music Hall Box Office.

COPPER IS KING

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can be made by buying Copper Shares now at the present price of 15 cents per share. You can realize, at least

\$100 FOR EVERY \$100 YOU INVEST

The Copper Cliff Mining Co. owns 4 Copper mines in Kern Co. Calif. One mine has 17 Gold veins 2 to 6 feet wide. One from the surface down is rich enough to pay all mining transportation and smelting charges and leave handsome profit. Dividends can be earned and paid without building and operating a smelter or other expensive plant. Experts report mine contains millions tons of ore. Stock is full paid and non-assessable. \$1.00 per share. We want money enough to develop and take the ore out from the mines and sell off a limited amount of stock for a short time.

\$15 BUYS 100 SHARES
\$25 BUYS 150 SHARES
\$50 BUYS 300 SHARES
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We are so confident that stock will go up that we guarantee that after twelve months from date you cannot buy a share of this stock from the Copper Cliff Mining Co. for less than 25c per share, \$1 per share.

Copper shares have made investors many fortunes, the past year. In 1899 a share in the hands of Prof. James invested him to invest \$250 for her. He invested it in 30 shares of copper stock. The company interest and dividends added to the present market value, amount to \$250,000. Great this opportunity and do likewise, you cannot lose. Get in for a few shares before they advance. Send money in draft, express, registered letter. 10c 25c or out for 25 many shares as you wish, 25c.

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PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, every other Thursday.

Officers—Fred Joslyn, C.; Arthur Woodsum, V. C.; Thomas D. Spumey Jr., Ex-C.; James E. Harrold, Sr. Ex-C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; Edward Voudy, I. P.; William F. Gardner, O. P.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R.; H. B. Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

Officers—Excellent Senator, Arthur S. Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Sarsaros, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec., J. E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., A. O. Caswell; Treas., E. C. Langley; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Fortes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas. H. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne; Warden, W. P. Gardner.

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SOLDIERS IN CHINA.

QUEER METHODS WHICH MAKE THEM WORTHLESS AS FIGHTERS.

To Become a Soldier Is to Lose Caste, and Good Men Are Not Used For Warriors. Crazy Tactics in the War With Japan. Pepper Versus Bullets.

Major A. E. J. Cavendish, First Argyl and Sutherland highlanders, D. A. G., Dublin district (late military attaché with the Chinese army), writing in "The Journal of the United Service Institution," says that in many respects the army of China presents a curious example of the survival of the fittest. In the broad outlines its scheme is simple and suited to the country. Nevertheless, with the characteristic Chinese love of detail in its minutiae, it is exceedingly complex. Owing to an equally characteristic want of exactitude, although returns are rendered by separate accounts are often beautifully worked out to the thousandth part of a tact, yet in a combination of these returns nothing balances.

For members of parliament who cavil at the intricacies of the British estimates I can imagine no worse punishment in the future life than to be set by Satan to unravel the mysteries of the Chinese military budget. Every province has its separate "army," for which the viceroys or governors are responsible, and in 14 of these it consists of Tartar and Chinese soldiers in certain fixed proportions. Any deficiencies in the military budgets of the poorer provinces are met by contributions from the central provinces, "the belly of China." Grouping provinces "armies" together, the troops fall into four great categories, namely, (1) Tartar soldiers or battalions; (2) Tartar regiments or Chinese territorial forces; (3) fighting battalions; (4) disciplined troops.

The writer gives an interesting account of these forces, and proceeding to general remarks, says: Much of the utter inefficiency of China's army is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to. The "absence of nerves" and the animal ferocity of the Chinaman admirably adapt him for the deliberate extermination which characterizes the suppression of a revolt, but in real courage the abnegation of self under danger, he is woefully deficient. He will do much for pay, he will fight when his rage is aroused, but his passion, violent as a typhoon, is quickly passed away. On almost every occasion in 1894-5 the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the despised Japanese. Small wonder, when of the hundreds of thousands who since 1863 have been "drilled" with foreign weapons, not one in 50,000 has been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to handling the weapons, and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary—nay, it is opposed. In January, 1895, several thousands of men had been collected at Shan-hai-Kuan, under General Wu-tai-cheng, to re-enforce the army in Manchuria. New rifles and field guns had been served out, and the force was to move early in February, yet on Jan. 20 the men fired their rifles for the first time, and barely 1 per cent of hits on a target 300 yards distant ensued. As for the guns, not a soul knew how to load them or set a fuse, and when at length one was fired with the aid of the engineers present, the ammunition was so defective that, although the gun was fired for 3,000 yards, the shell only traveled 850. Yet these men were sent north to fight at T'ien-chung-tai without further training, instruction by a foreigner having been laughably refused.

To be a soldier is to lose caste in China, to imbibe foreign notions is worse still and incurs the hatred and suspicion of the civilians, who in reality govern the army and navy, so much so that to be a graduate of the foreign schools is an almost certain bar to promotion. In the military and other schools established by Sir Robert Hart and the viceroys at Peking and elsewhere the students have to be bribed to attend, so as to compensate them for the social disadvantages of foreign education. If we add to this the natural contempt for foreigners ingrained in the Chinese mind, we have potent causes for the wilful ignorance and ignorance of officers, which is truly appalling. Alas, that they should add cowardice as well!

The commander in chief at Shan-hai-Kuan told me he did not believe in musketry instruction for all. It was quite sufficient to have ten good shots in each "company" to pick off the Japanese officers. His other theory was that the troops were defeated because they fought hungry, in which he was partially right. His remedy was to draw up his men in five lines. The first would fight for two hours, and then retire to dinner, the second line, having meanwhile dined, would take its place, and so on. Thus he would get ten hours' fighting, and every one would be fed.

A general near there, being ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the Japanese, whose landing was hourly expected, did so by asking the railway station master to send two coolies to the coast to look for the enemy. This was the plan of winning his men with bags of pepper to be thrown in the faces of the Japanese, who while engaged in sneezing would all be slain by the Chinese firemen!

It seems a libel on the human race to say that out of the manhood of 300,000,000 of Chinese a body of good soldiers cannot be made, and with the example of the army which has been evolved from the Egyptian fellahen it may be premature to call it impossible. But China herself cannot do it. The very best human material and the most elaborate instruction would be wasted under the existing native official, who steadily resists all reform in his maladministration. Nevertheless the docile soldiers and sailors of China have never yet had a chance of showing under proper management what are their real capabilities. Should they under European tutelage ever prove themselves in any numbers to be of real military value, the "Yellow Terror" may not be a mere figment of the superheated brain.—London Globe.

Just the Place to Invent.
Visitor—I saw a statement in the paper a day or two ago that the railroads of the world carry 40,000,000 people annually.
Real Estate Boomer—That's a fact, and the majority of them get off at this station.—Boston Courier.

The missionary Haverstadt was so well pleased with the language of the Aracuan Indians of Chile that he published a work on it in 1777, advocating its adoption as a universal tongue for the world, a ready-made Volapuk.

I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me.—Nelson.

SMOKING IN EUROPE.

American Devotees of the Weed Have a Hard Time of It.

The smoking American has a hard time of it on the continent. In several of the countries, notably in France, Spain and Italy, the trade is in the hands of the government, or so enormously taxed that it is virtually a government monopoly. Whatever may be the benefits to the national exchequer, there are certainly none to the consumer, and if a nationalist or state socialist wants arguments to support his theories let him turn the subject of European tobacco.

Pipe smokers will find no plug tobacco abroad. They can get American brands of long cut or fine cut only at exorbitant prices. Where the monopoly prevails the common smoking tobacco offered for sale will cure the habit if anything will. Italian cigars are about the nearest cigars man ever perpetrated on a suffering community. French cigars are not much better. Havana cigars are bought in the Latin countries at high rates. The Germanic races come nearer understanding what is good in the tobacco line. Cigars are cheap in Switzerland, cheaper in Germany and dog cheap in Holland. In fact, Holland is the paradise of smokers. Tobacco is absolutely free of duty there, if I understand right, and partly by reason of the fact that Sumatra is a Dutch possession. Holland leads the world in some branches of the tobacco trade. So the discreet smoker will bring home from Holland as many cigars as he can. In Rotterdam or Amsterdam he may buy for 2 cents a piece cigars that in many American cigar stores would retail at 10 cents apiece, and for 5 cents he can get luxury that in America a millionaire would deem extravagant.

The cigarette habit prevails in France, Italy and Spain, so decent cigarettes can be bought, but Turkish or Egyptian cigarettes are not given away. In Germany and Austria pipe smoking is more common, and in Great Britain it would seem as if most men smoked a pipe, both indoors and out.—Robert Luce in "Going Abroad."

HORSES IN BATTLE.

How They Act When Wounded or Left Without Their Riders.

When horses are hit in battle, they stop tremble in every muscle and groan deeply, while their eyes show wild astonishment. During the battle of Waterloo some of the horses, as they lay on the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which showed their weakness. Others of these interesting animals were observed quietly grazing in the middle of the field between the two hostile lines, the horses having been shot off their backs while the balls that flew over their heads and the tumult behind and before and around them caused no interruption to the usual instincts of their nature.

It was also observed that when a charge of cavalry went past, near to any of the strays horses mentioned, they would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and, though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping nor flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place. At the battle of the Klirb, in 1754, Major Macdonald, having unhorsed an English officer, took possession of his horse, which was very beautiful, and immediately mounted it. When the English cavalry fled, the horse ran away with his captor, notwithstanding all his efforts to restrain him, nor did the animal stop until it was at the head of the regiment of which, apparently, his master was the commander.

The macabre and at the same time ludicrous figure which Macdonald presented when he thus saw himself the victim of his ambition to possess a fine horse, which ultimately cost him his life upon the scaffold, may be easily conceived.—New York Tribune.

Modern Chivalry.

Sir Walter Raleigh's cloak has been a symbol of chivalry for many years, but the little street boy's cap, in the following story, from "The Sunday Magazine," deserves an equally honorable place: The best story I know of an Edinburgh street boy was told me by a lady who witnessed the incident. There was a Christ-mas treat given to poor children at a mission hall, and hundreds of little ones were assembled at the doors in advance of the hour of admittance, many of them barefooted.

Among the number was a sweet faced little girl, who seemed less hardened than most to the cold, for she shivered in her poor jacket and danced from one foot to the other on the cold, hard stones. A boy not much older watched this performance for a few minutes and then, with a sudden impulse of protection, took off his cap, put it down before her and said: "Ye maun stand on that."

Animals and Music.

Tarantulas do not dance to the sound of the violin, but let the people they bite do the dancing. Scorpions, however, enjoy fiddling, according to "The Quarterly Review," and it is not unlikely that the scorpion and the serpent, the boa constrictor and python are senseless to melody, but the cobra is fascinated by the flute and still more by the fiddle. Polar bears enjoy the violin, so do ostriches. Wolves will stop in the chase to listen to a cornet. Elephants are fond of the flute, especially the upper notes. Tigers, while appreciating violin and flute, cannot stand the harmonium, while the musical seal shows no emotion on hearing any instrument, not even the bass drum.

Persistence.

Persistence is characteristic of all men who have accomplished anything great. They may lack in some particular, may have many weaknesses and eccentricities, but the quality of persistence is never absent in a successful man. No matter what opposition he meets or what discouragements overtake him, he is always persistent. Drudgery cannot disgust him, labor cannot weary him. He will persist, no matter what comes or goes. It is a part of his nature. He could almost as easily stop breathing. It is not so much brilliancy of intellect or fertility of resource as persistence of effort, constancy of purpose, that gives success.—Keystone.

Improved on Solomon.

In a Pontiac (Mich.) Sunday school a little girl told the story of Solomon and the disputing mothers in this wise: "Solomon was a very wise man. One day two women went to him, quarrelling about a baby. One woman said, 'This is my child,' and the other woman said, 'No, 'tain't, it's mine.' But Solomon spoke up and said: 'No, no, ladies, don't quarrel. Give me my sword, and I'll make twins of him, so you can both have one.'—Exchange.

BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

They Should Be Given That Which Will Build Muscles, Brain and Nerve.

"If mothers only knew how to prepare their children for the hardships of life, these conditions might be easily avoided," writes Mrs. T. Rorer of "The Best Diet For Bloodless Girls," in "The Ladies' Home Journal." "At a very early age they should be taught to eat food to build muscle, brain and nerve and to give force and heat—not simply to satisfy appetite, a selection rather than a haphazard operation. It is not necessary, however, to hold long conversations with the child as to what he should and should not eat. As a rule, the first dish of oatmeal the mother gives to her first child is simply covered with sugar, and the child has no objection. Then, too, the child thus trained from infancy feels that fat is objectionable, and at the age of 15 or 16, when an automatic condition comes over her, fat, the one necessary article to her salvation, is the most difficult to take, and it is frequently necessary to resort to oil baths or oil injections. You will no doubt call to mind that cod liver oil is the first thing added to the ordinary dietary. Butter and cream may be used in as large quantities as the patient can conveniently digest.

"All fried foods must be strictly avoided. Potatoes may be eaten twice a week and should always be baked. Boiled rice may be taken once a day, but all bulk foods, such as turnips, cabbage, carrots and pursnips, should be avoided. I fully believe that special feeding in any disease will bring about a cure unattainable by medicine alone. By special feeding for different diseases I mean living on precisely such food as the patient in that condition can thoroughly digest and assimilate, or upon the best foods to repair the diseased tissues, rejecting all others."

DECLINE OF THE DUSTER.

The Practical Disappearance of a Garment That Was Once Familiar.

A traveler by rail cannot fail to notice the decline of the duster. And one does not need to be, as the man said, a centurion to observe this. In fact, only 30 or 40 years ago dusters were commonly worn by railroad travelers. They were coexistent with the carpet sack and the alligator mouthed valise, both now more completely passed away than the duster itself and almost as completely gone as the hair covered trunk.

The duster was worn, of course, to protect the wearer and his garments from the dust. When the linen duster flourished, locomotives burned wood, tracks were sand ballasted and rails were light, cars were not vestibuled or provided with dust screens for the windows, and the time required to cover a given distance was greater than now. A duster was far more needed then than now, and it was likely to be a part of the equipment of the casual as well as of the regular traveler. Indeed it may be said that the casual traveler would scarcely have thought that he had made a trip by rail unless he had provided himself with that indispensable part of every traveler's equipment.

But the linen duster was not the only one. There were dusters of alpaca and of mohair and of other materials, some of them black and some gray—big, flowing, comfortable dusters, which, if not beautiful, had at least the grace that all things made of good materials possess. You could almost find a man without seeing his face by the duster that he wore.—New York Sun.

The Voices of Bullets.

From 11:30 onward for two hours the Turks did their very best. Their fire was incessant. We kept a constant watch and fired when possible, but as we were against the skyline the enemy had a much better sight of us than we had of them. However, from behind our little wall we could laugh and say, "Kale orn!" ("Good morning to you") as the bullets howled past.

By the way, the voice of a bullet varies. There is the thin, high whistle, to which no one pays any attention after the first half hour; there is the prolonged moan, "the cry of a lost spirit," as a novelist might say; there is the wolfish howl, which for some reason always seems to be taking one on the flank instead of fairly in front, and last of all there is the low, ill tempered buzz, as though the nasty thing had got out of bed the wrong side, as children say. It is far the most terrifying, especially if it is suddenly stopped as the bullet strikes something close at hand. It was to those bullets only that we politely wished "Good morning."—London Chronicle.

Saved Himself.

The foreman of a jury which lately sat in a New England courtroom has a ready wit which served him well in a recent encounter with one of the brilliant lights of the legal world.

The judge is a man of abrupt speech and manner, but with a quick sense of humor. The foreman of the jury was late one day—only a few moments, to be sure, but it was one of the judge's most irritable days, as he afterward owned.

"I overslept, your honor," said the foreman, with due meekness, as he took his seat.

"Fine him," said the judge testily.

"May I please your honor," said the foreman quickly, "I did not dream of that."

The Trials of a Nurse.

A few old-fashioned girls still live, despite the fashion that the young women of the present day is a business person who gives no thought to "the coming man." This fact was forcibly impressed on several people recently. A party of nurses were discussing cases and their own grievances.

"I learned to be a trained nurse," said one, "because I heard that a hospital was a regular matrimonial market. It is eight years since I graduated," she wailed, "and I am single yet. I am still nursing. If something does not happen soon, I will be an old maid."

And she arose wearily and left to take charge of her next case.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. L. H. Thayer, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at the chapel at 12:00. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M. Vesper service at 7:30. All are welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. George W. Gile, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00. Prayer meetings Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

FIREWELL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Robert L. Dutton, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 11:45 A. M. Junior Christian Endeavor meeting at 3:00 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Prayer and social meeting Friday evening.

OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—EPISCOPAL.

Church hill, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector. Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany and sermon. Holy communion, first Sunday in every month and the greater festivals, 12:00. Holy days, 8:30 A. M. Evensong, Sundays, 3:00 P. M. Fridays, Ember days, in chapel at 5:00 P. M. Parish Sunday school in chapel at 3:00 P. M. At the evensong service, both in church and chapel, the seats are free. At all the services strangers are cordially welcomed and provided for.

CHRIST CHURCH—EPISCOPAL.

Madison street, head of Austin street. Rev. Charles LeV. Brice, rector. On Sundays, holy communion at 7:30, matins or holy communion at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:00. Evensong at 7:30 P. M. On week days, matins (daily) at 9:00 A. M. Evensong (daily) at 5:00. On Friday, evensong at 7:30 P. M. Holy communion, Thursday at 7:30 A. M. On holy days, holy communion at 7:30, matins at 9:00 A. M. Evensong at 7:30 P. M. Seats free and unappropriated. Good music. All welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

State street, Rev. Wm. Warren, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:00. Preaching service 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:00. Epworth League meeting at 6:00 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Court street, Rev. Myron Tyler, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening and prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—UNIVERSALIST.

Pleasant street, corner Jenkins avenue. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00. Administration of the holy sacrament the first Sunday in the month at 11:45 A. M. Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30 in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcome.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00. All are invited.

ADVENT CHURCH.

C. M. Seamans, pastor. Social service at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 2:45 and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:00. Loyal Workers meeting at 6:00 P. M. Prayer service at 7:15 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan, pastor. Services at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3:00 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

Association rooms open from 9:00 to 10:30 A. M. and from 1:00 to 6:00 P. M. Men's meeting at 4:00 P. M. Open week days from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Rev. R. L. Harris, pastor. Service from 11 to 12 every Sunday morning. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Praise meeting at 7:30 P. M. Preaching at 8 P. M. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services, which are free to all.

SALVATION ARMY.

Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 A. M. Holiness meeting at 10:00 A. M. Free and easy at 3:00 P. M. Salvation meeting at 8:00 P. M.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, KITTERY.

Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:00. Epworth League meeting at 6:00 P. M. Evensong service at 7:00. All are cordially invited.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, KITTERY.

Rev. E. W. Kennison, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. Sunday school at 12:00. Prayer meeting at 7:00 P. M.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KITTERY.

Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 11:45 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:00 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7:00 P. M. All are welcome.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH ELIOT.

Rev. Geo. W. Brown, pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M. Prayer meeting at 11:20 A. M. Preaching at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH ELIOT.

Rev. E. W. Kennison, pastor. Sunday school at 1:00 P. M. Preaching at 2:00 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7:30 P. M.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS WHICH NATURE PAINTS ON THE POPULAR FRUIT.

It is no difficult matter in any sphere of life to come across people who think they know a great deal better than nature herself how things ought to be, and this unfortunate idea prevails to a great extent among the gardening fraternity. Now they are producing apples that exhibit armorial bearings. Any person therefore who wishes for a supply of the fruit with his family crest upon it has only to forward an illustration of it to one of the Monroville fruit growers who make a specialty of such things, and he will duly receive the apples the following season.

This end is attained by growing the apples in paper bags, which are slipped on when the fruit is about the size of a walnut. Being thus sheltered from the sun, the apples do not color as they swell, and when fully grown still remain green or yellow. In color, as soon as they reach their maximum size the bags which cover them are replaced by others on the side of which the crest or coat of arms desired has been cut out like a stencil. The sun then penetrates to that part of the apple exposed and reddens it thoroughly, so that when the bag is again withdrawn the device is seen standing out in red upon the green surface of the remainder of the fruit. To obtain exactly the opposite result—that is, a green device on a red ground—the second bag is not used, but the pattern is cut out in paper and stuck on to the fruit, the sun coloring all the exposed parts, but leaving green the crest or other device which the paper forms.

Quite recently many Parisian fruiterers have been exposing for sale apples with the arms of Russia printed upon them, and others have them with monograms, Christian names, armorial crests and other fanciful devices. Probably it will not be long before they are seen in England, although, apart from the novelty of the thing, they have nothing to recommend them.—Golden Penny.

A Poser For Papa.

Fond Father—Yes, Freddie, sweating is always due to heat.

Freddie—Then, papa, what makes the silver ice pitcher sweat?—Jewelers' Weekly.

A Breath of Pine Balm in every cake.

Pimples, blotches, etc., are often caused by soap made from animal fats which irritate or poison the skin. Harfina Soap contains nothing objectionable to be discolored by impurities. It possesses the most delicate and beneficial properties and is especially beneficial to the complexion, scalp, hair and skin. It cleanses the skin and keeps the pores free from impurities, making the hair fine, soft, lustrous, and the scalp healthy and free from dandruff.

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MAILS ARRIVE.

From New York, West and South, 10:00 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

From Boston, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

From Portland and way stations, 10:00 A. M., 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

From Portland and way stations, 10:00 A. M., 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

From Portland and way stations, 10:00 A. M., 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

From Portland and way stations, 10:00 A. M.,

